PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Decidedly Cool.

Lace Curtains.

Fashionable Tailoring.

White Goods.

Elegant French Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Black Silks for Basques, Trimmings, &c.

Boys' Furnishing Goods.

Dress Goods for the Season.

Silver Goods, Silkine, Flowers, &c.

Summer Goods for Gents' Underwear.

If You Want

Silk Mantles—Silk and Lace Fichus and Canezon

A Tour's Commissioner House.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of Wm. Victor, for the murder of Wm. Parnell, his brother, in February, 1867, was commenced in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, and the jury empannelled. One witness only was examined for the prosecution, who testified that last February, eleven months after death, a large quantity of arsenic appeared. Mrs. Victor had a life insurance on him for $15,000 when he died.

Benjamin L. Berry was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Pennsylvania District, yesterday. The Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District is L. Wyeth, and in the Fourth District W. D. Kelley was re-nominated.

Major Charles Upham, Paymaster in the United States navy, was found dead in the bed, on Montpelier, Vermont, yesterday, the worse for many years.

John G. Wader, veteran of the war of 1812, and a well known citizen of Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday aged seventy-one years.

At the Jerome Park races, New York, yesterday, the Fordham stakes, for all ages, mile and and a quarter, was won by Somerset Jackson, beating General McMahon, Clement and five others, time 2:09¾. Belmont stakes, for three year olds, was won by General Duke, beating Northumberland and four others, one mile and five furlongs, time 3:08. The Hopeful stakes, for two year olds, three quarter mile, was won by Bonnie Lass, beating a field of seven, time 1:20¼. The fourth race, premium $700, for all ages, mile heats, was won by Sunbeam, beating Mr. Hamilton's Baltimore filly, time, 1:46¼, and 1:47.

The committees of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut maintain that the States are sovereign in all powers not delegated to the general government, and regard the reconstruction acts as military legislation and the freedmen's bureau as a wanton violation of the rights of the States; that the legislature party having repudiated the Constitution they cannot be trusted in any of its provisions or future promises; regard slavery as dead and the declaration that the Democratic party desires or means to restore it as a wicked and malicious misrepresentation and commend the conscientious scruples of some Republican Senators, who voted against it; acknowledge the services of Andrew Johnson to the country, while they would be proud of the re-election of one of their own citizens to the National Convention, that all personal and factional differences should be yielded to achieve success and save the country from tyranny and anarchy.

The Democrats of New Hampshire held a Convention on Tuesday, and elected District Delegates to the National Convention. No resolutions for candidates was expressed, but the general feeling seemed for Chase or Hancock, and decided opposition against Pendleton.

Foster & Co.'s printing mill and Smith Kimball's dwelling in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Kimball's machinery was damaged. The planing mill was valued at $25,000.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Committee have issued an address urging the friends of temperance to commence preparations for a contest without delay, by the formation of prohibitory clubs all over the State, and that meetings be held in every city and town in order to test the question of locating the seat of legislation in the country. The Committee say they do not see the friends of prohibition to-day, as one political party, looking to the Republican party as the best State Convention on the platform which accommodated itself to the judgment of a majority of its members.

A resolution allowing the Stony Lake Railroad to bridge Connecticut river at Lime has passed the Connecticut Senate by a vote of twelve to five.

The synod of the Reformed Church in session at Hudson, New York, yesterday, adopted resolutions accepting colonization, and urging increased activity on the part of the society toward the settlement of freedmen in Liberia.

It is said Senator Wilson has received a dispatch from Florida, informing him that the Legislature of that State on Tuesday adopted the fifteenth and fourteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Legislature has already adopted the Fifth Article, which it will remember and elect United States Senators.

General Meade will reach Washington on Wednesday, having been summoned to consult with General Grant in regard to the inauguration of State officers in the States of the Second District, and upon other military matters connected with his command.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. T. of Pennsylvania was opened at one o'clock yesterday morning at Williamsport, Rev. J. R. Murray, G. W. C. T., and Rev. Daniel Bartman, G. W. C. presiding. After the Committee on Credentials had reported, there was found to be three hundred and fifty lodges represented, making an aggregate of between seven and eight hundred members.

Later advices from St. Domingo state Baez is opposed to have made the same proposition to France and England that has been made to the United States regarding the sale of Samana. He was persecuting all the eminent men who do not support his administration, and large numbers were being cast into exile.

Collins, Lotta's father, was before the Superior Court, New York, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge decided that the officers showed sufficient cause for his detention.

Preparations are on foot in Boston, to tender the compliment of a public dinner to Senator Fessenden, for the purpose of indorsing his integrity, independence and purity as a statesman. Gen. Butler will preside. There will be present ex-Gov. Andrew, Professor Dick, of Howard College, and James Russell, of Lowell.

The annual sessions of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania was held in Reading yesterday. There was a large attendance. The officers were elected in the forenoon, and in the afternoon there was a grand procession, and an oration by General S. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburgh, and the officers installed at Washington Hall.

The boiler of Osgood's planing mill, located at Cambridge Port, near Boston, exploded yesterday, partly demolishing the building. Thomas Dewing and George Pike, both aged eighteen, were badly injured.

The Republican Convention held for nominating city officers and candidates for Congress met yesterday in Philadelphia. Charles O'Neill was renominated for Congress in the Second District.

Further advices from the Upper Wisconsin mention Indian hostilities along the river. Steamboats have been fired into, stock run off and several whites killed. Gen. Terry was at Fort Rice June 5th, and Father Dumont had gone out to induce, if possible, the Indians to come in and make peace. They are reported to say they don't want peace, for then they can get no more whiskey or guns, but they do want more ammunition.

The World's special says that Cooper Institute has been secured for the place of assembling for the National Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, which convenes on the 4th of July. Among the distinguished gentlemen to be present are Major Generals Frank P. Blair, Grenger, Ewing, and Hancock, General Franklin, is is expected, will preside.

The delegates to the Sangerfest from Germany, are to be given, on Friday evening, a summer night festival, by the Liedar Kranz Society, of New York, and on Saturday night are to be received by all the German Singing Societies in that city, and entertained with a concert. On Sunday they leave for Chicago.

White Alva Church, a broker of Buffalo, was making up his cash account, at about one o'clock Tuesday evening, his office was entered by Edward R. Fillbrook, a young man hailing from Lowell, Massachusetts, and whom Mr. Church was loaning against the counter figuring. Fillbrook struck him on the head with a slung shot, inflicting him serious and inflicting a severe wound. A colored boy witnessed the affair, and cried "Murder! Murder!" when Fillbrook made off without obtaining his booty. The boy and deputy Sheriff Doyle followed, and after an exciting chase, succeeded in arresting the fellow.

A Washington dispatch states that house of whisky men, principally from New York and the West, have arrived there in anticipation of the imposition of the tax bill relating to whiskey cases. Money was managing here for him. A number of dispatches of this character Schwabe can give no account of whatever, as he claims that they reached his office while he was absent in Indianapolis, and so he never saw them. Mr. Randall was examined regarding alleged conversations with some Senators regarding their obtaining control of certain offices in case the Executive and Vice President Wendell will be examined somewhere, and it is supposed will answer in such a manner as to secure his discharge. Col. Lew. Harris, of Cincinnati, will be called for the first time to-morrow.

Marriages.

Gen. William Whaley, of St. Louis, private Secretary to Gen. Schofield, was married in Baltimore, to-day, to Miss Alice Grammar, of Carolina.

The Omnibus Bill.

The Senate has been engaged throughout the day upon the omnibus reconstruction bill, and the intention has been to force a vote, and at last part night the bill is still under consideration.

Carrying Foreign Mails.

The House during the morning hour passed the bill giving the carrying of mails between New York and Bremen to the Commercial Transportation Company of New York. The bill was framed with the idea of obtaining a heavy memory subsidy. This, however, the House struck out, and only agreed to guarantee the transportation of mails for twenty years. It is the intention of the Company to put action new steamers on the route at once.

Tariff Bill.

Mr. Woodbridge, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a tariff bill, which contains the main features of one proposed some time since. There is, however, very slight prospects for the passage of the bill.

The Tax Bill.

The attempt to recommit the tax bill, failed in the House to-day by 85 to 57. The vote occurred on the motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill, and was taken with the understanding it was to be a test.

Arkansas.

Some manifestations from Arkansas have information which leads them to believe that the Provisional muddle is at the bill admitting that State become a law without his signature.

The Chinese Visit Mount Vernon.

The Chinese Embassy, who are just now the especial lions of this city, visited Mt. Vernon to-day and paid their respects to the memory of Washington. Secretary McCulloch and family, and a select party of about two dozen persons accompanied the Embassy in the United States revenue cutter, and the trip was a very delightful and satisfactory one. The Chinese were very much interested in inspecting the house and grounds, and they seemed to greatly appreciate the simplicity which surrounded the home and grave of Washington. About two hours were spent in the house and grounds. A collation was served on board on the way down. The Embassy will remain here two or three weeks longer, when they visit New York again for a few days, going from thence to Boston, where they expect to arrive about the first of July. They will also visit some of the principal cities of the West and South.

Omnibus Bill Passed by Senate.

The Senate adjourned about half past ten, having finally passed the reconstruction bill, including Alabama and Florida. The bill has been amended, and we will go back to the House for its action. The vote stood 35 to 5. No Democrats voted for the bill.

A Tender to Mr. Greenbeck.

The Heads of the Freedmen state to-night that he has sent a formal letter to W. A. Greenbeck, of Cincinnati, tendering him the position of Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1868.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

In which was included the judiciary for Custom House officials, has just passed both Houses and received the signature of the President, the Treasury Department in the mailed drafts to the different Collectors of Customs to enforce by the demand for seizure of officers belonging to the Congress branch of service.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

It is understood the President has written a letter to Hon. W. D. Groesbeck, of Ohio, tendering him the office of Secretary of the Interior, and is being held by him under advisement, although it is believed in certain quarters the appointment will be accepted.

WILLARD.

General Rousseau has been granted permission from the War Department to dismiss six weeks in joining his command in the Department of Columbia. The General Rousseau is still on the Chinese Embassy this morning.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Schofield is engaged in clearing up the accumulated business of the War Department.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate commenced the consideration of the bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the bill by striking out the provision requiring the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the States lately in rebellion before they can be admitted to representation.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend the amendment by striking out the provision requiring the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the States lately in rebellion before they can be admitted to representation.

Mr. CONKLING modified his amendment so as to require

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and, according to recent count, reaching more any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Democratic paper that uses the telegraph news-service, and has correspondents, and all the news of the day.

In point of its editorial stand on the political issues of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Democrat, Albany Argus, Boston Post, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that various English commercial papers and reviews regularly quote from, with credit. There is online the limited issue, hardly an iron factory, the Refinery, or mining manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given in the Pittsburgh morning.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.

G. Dawson Coleman, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Rorer,	13. Samuel Shoe.
2. W. C. Patrick,	14. J. P. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Vaux,	15. Chas. R. Buehler,
4. W. Hay,	16. George W. Rebet,
5. Wm. Ross Wolfe,	17. Wm. Elliott,
6. Thomas E. Cahill,	18. A. H. Dill,
7. A. J. Dyer,	19. A. G. Cresswell,
8. Frank C. Hoover,	20. James Gill,
9. Geo. Scheer,	21. W. C. Johnston,
10. Wm. Kelley,	22. H. S. Evans,
11. David M. Reed,	23. Wm. Penn,
12. Wm. Davis,	24. W. H. Crawford,
13. W. W. Ketchum,	25. C. S. Lowe.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS S. HUBBARD, JR., VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, JACOB KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—RICHARD L. FRAZER.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAWRENCE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN MILLER.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCLELLAND.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. WILKINS.

It is reported that the President is about to execute his long meditated purpose of remodeling his Cabinet. Hereafter the name of Reverdy Johnson was sent to the Senate for Minister to England, and it is said that Mr. Evarts has been tendered the post of Attorney General, and Mr. Gunnison Secretary of the Treasury—all of whom are gentlemen of elevated character and acknowledged ability—the two latter having been counsel for the President on the impeachment trial. We hope the President will keep doing so.

The Chicago *Times* is for Pendleton and his theory of "issuing greenbacks equal to the amount of bonds that it is proposed to redeem." This would give us, once an increased inflation of $1,000,000,000, or, as the *Times* considers, a paper currency of about $2,500,000,000. With such a scheme in full blast, it is calculated that it would take about a pack of greenbacks to buy a bushel of turnips. The next step would be to manufacture the greenbacks—and then the Pendleton idea of paying off the national debt would be fully realized.

The man Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, spoken of in WORTLEY'S confession as one of the Whisky Ring, confirms to "once the country" about the time the vote on the impeachment articles was taken, has long been one of Wade's right-hand men, and for many years has been trusted by Mr. SUMNER to do jobs like that which the Ring appears to have had its hands on about this time. The thing—by whatever name you call it—we should judge has been brought rather uncomfortably near to Mr. WADE.

The Whisky Ring appears to be engaged in the laudable task of "saving the country." One of the concern testified yesterday that during the impeachment trial he placed to the credit of WORTLEY, for the praiseworthy purpose, the modest sum of twenty thousand dollars, and promised as much more as was necessary to make the thing sure. "Saving the country" is the cloak under which the Ring operates. It seems that certain Senators about that time became deeply exercised about whistling dumb-bells to sweet, WORTLEY drew for the twenty thousand—and they were used!

LA NORTE is afflicted with a war fever, believes that before Autumn France and Prussia will be in deadly conflict, and certainly the authority alluded to does not seek to allay the apprehension. Prussia goes as quietly to work in consolidating Germany as the other European powers will let her, and France, naturally looking in a contentious spirit on the Rhine Provinces, and seeing that Prussia pursues her avowed ends irrespective of the French Emperor, is not very well pleased. It would be a terrible calamity if the two great powers allowed to should resort to war; but we cannot see that the influence are any stronger now than two years ago. If ALEXANDER is wise he will avoid collision with Prussia, and the French people may cool down from that patois attitude the actions of Prussia appear to have provoked.

The New York *Sun* argues now that the Republican party is inevitably better off than it would have been had "Andy Johnson been confirmed and not had to go under a cloud in Tennessee, and had all Hell Wood installed as acting President in the White House." We are glad to see the *Sun* accommodate itself so readily to circumstances. When the trial was going on, it was quite positive that acquittal would "overthrow the Republican party," an opinion which was freely expressed by others, but which, as has been shown, was grossly premature. Although we assuredly control the conviction and removal of the President, and believe now that this would have been the result of the trial but for the corruption of at least two Senators, we never shared the apprehension of political ruin generally expressed by the *Sun* and others. The *Sun* now proposes a vote of thanks by the Republican party to Chief Justice CHASE and the seven Senators for saving the party from a result which at one time it supremely controlled was the only one that would save the party from destruction.

It is the general wonder what has impelled Democrats to consent even to consider the proposition to take Mr. CHASE as the candidate of the party. To most of men of sense there is no visible reason. But the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* brings it to light, and it is evident more than the belief that to control the negro vote in the South must be divided, and that Mr. CHASE is the only man who can do it. "Mr. CHASE," says the writer, "will receive many of their votes, if not more than Seymour." So we are sure that the Democracy are not above bidding for the negro vote, and they propose to bid high, though, we do not suppose to say they cannot bid high enough. The dishonesty sufficiently accentuates the degradation of the party, and its sure measure of the chances of success. Another reason given is that Mr. CHASE is a free trader and would have the support of that interest, including the cotton of all the foreign capital finding business in our country in opposition to American labor and capital. This is regarded as a matter of great moment. "Those," says the writer again, "are the arguments one hears now all around the city, and they cannot fail to have an effect upon the delegates chosen to action." All we have to say is that we sincerely hope they will ground, and that Mr. CHASE will become the choice of the Convention.

LAUNCHING THE DEMOCRATIC HORSES.

The New York *World* is in a bit of a fix. With two wonderfully good horses for the National race, it is difficult for the editor of that journal to decide until the Convention has canvassed the merits of both steeds. The *World* takes both beauties out for exercise and airing, and discants with wonderful shrewdness on their points. They are both beauties of such rare clean color and structure, that the editor of the leading Democratic paper don't know which horse to recommend.

The editor of the *World* takes out the famous horse PENDLETON first, pats him on the neck, admires the movement of his limbs, and puts a lump in his mouth, just to show his paces, and after a canter or two on the editorial policy dismounts, strokes the horse PENDLETON to a pet, and fetches out horse GRANT. Before he gets the comparatively new horse into action, the editorial policy makes a little speech to the crowd of Democratic steeds. "Look here, you see this horse; this is the famous Grant horse, once in the Republican stables, and I dare say you thought the this horse was about nowhere—possessed by the whole clamour of the political electorate that he is not so. The two horses are as much alike as it is possible for two horses to be, only PENDLETON has his neck a little higher than GRANT, and in the face is a little more pointy. But horse GRANT, gentlemen, goes on both metal, and has a few little races that he learned in the Republican stables, but when he comes to running against PENDLETON all those little tricksters will vanish."

The editorial policy then proceeds to put GRANT through his exercises. First he mounts round Currency park, then gallops him up Reconstruction Hill, GRANT pulls at the bridle fiery, and the editorial policy calls it a way GRANT has—which he characterizes as playfulness.

Having trotted and galloped both horses, the jockey brings them both before the admiring gaze of the Democratic party, saying now that a proper distance is observed, for GRANT cannot be trusted close to PENDLETON and PENDLETON has to be hidled at a safe point from GRANT. As the skilful jockey puts them in position, knowing they would kick at each other if they could, he says "gentlemen, you see both these horses are so well bred, both possessed of so much courage, both have such a will of their own, that I place them in their relative positions, at proper distances, so that you may not mistake one for the other. They are so much alike, gentlemen, note and except a few points, that you might mistake them, if I neglected this little arrangement."

Skilful jockey! Knowing the temper of the horses, and that they are a little restless, he advises the Democratic patrons of the racing ring and cleverly manages that the party shall have GRANT and PENDLETON and CHASE and demonstrated this with figures showing that last fall, when the Democratic Judge was elected by less than one thousand, the Democrats polled ninety-four per cent. of the whole vote, while the Republicans cast less than seventy-five per cent. There present argued that it was not an inspiriting exhibit,—and thereupon the Convention postponed the business for two months.

CHICAGO is not satisfied with the census just taken. The figures are not large enough. For affirms that the population is at least 300,000, whereas the most count makes it only 300,000. We suspect that in most respects, in Chicago, the fact lies in about this proportion below pretension. The fact should satisfy a reasonable people.

VIRGINIA will not be able to meet her July interest as was generally expected the month. The funds in the treasury barely meet the expenses of the State, without any regard to the payment of the interest. One hundred thousand dollars borrowed to meet the interest last January still remains due to creditors. The fact of the impecunious condition of the people, together with the immense debt of the State, amounting to $27,000,000—second only to that of New York—precludes, it is thought, the possibility of the payment of the interest for some years.

THE Common Council of Chicago and their friends have been having a great feed in honor of the new park, on the improvement of which over $400,000 have been spent. The place is called "Lincoln Park," and is an evidence of the spirit and determination of the inhabitants of that very fast city. The present enclosure of the park is some five acres, but there is a tract of eighty acres on the north, and the old cemetery on the south, containing one hundred and twenty acres, and already the authorities talk of adding those two tracts, whereby the park will contain two hundred and sixty-five acres. Go ahead Chicago.

IN various places the stampede from the Democratic ranks to the standard of GRANT has already commenced. Seventy-five voters of the Democratic persuasion came in a body to a Republican caucus at Auburn, Wayne, a few evenings since, and announced their intention to work and vote with the Republican party in the future. In the next precinct held in Richmond county, New York, last week, the Republicans increased their vote 200, while the Democratic majority of the whole county stood 150 or 1,262 last year. General WADSWORTH has taken the stump for GRANT and COLFAX in Virginia, and his eloquence will undoubtedly be followed by many other ex-Confederates.

THE Constitution of Arkansas recognizes colored suffrage, and the bill to admit the State provides that the admission is on the "fundamental condition" that there shall never be any alteration. Arkansas is again within the Union (the whether the President signs it or not the bill will become a law), and that is reason for rejoicing. We want all the other States to follow in, and a large speculate to announce the return of citizens. What we want to know is whether that "obviously to be worked for" commission it is the election of General GRANT. One reason for thus expressing ourselves is the report that native whites in the South for a man who has conquered himself as General GRANT has done. Under Johnson, he has not said or done a thing and acted another, and the Southern Rebels will, we believe, all respond to the re-election of General GRANT, "Let us have peace."

Reform in Turkey.

A spirit of reform has seized the Sultan, and reports represent that he is going it heavy. There is to be liberty in matters of religious belief, a thing hitherto utterly unknown in that country. The Sultan has also established, in the languages of the Sultan, "the administer justice to our subjects on all points having reference to their person, their welfare or their property." This is a ... lange for Turkey, and the well deserved ... would will with the Sultan, who ... is manifested a man of broad views and liberal ... pirit, success in his undertaking.

Eyre's Escape.

The cable has informed us that Chief Justice EYRE, of England, sets that the charge of Baron BRAMWELL, the Judge appointed to try Governor EYRE, was in antagonism to the majority of the Court. This may be accounted for on the supposition that the English Judges refill a sitting before the commencement of the Court, at which EYRE was to be tried, and that the majority of the Judges were in favor of the opinion that there were cause for the jury. This is a perfectly legal view, for it must be understood that the case had existed, or such a view as to be almost a State trial, and the Judges would comment on it before it came to the grand jury. That BRAMWELL should prejudge the charge in favor of the prisoner is simply what it was a most question with the Judges, in indignation of that bitter party feeling in existence, Cockburn representing the more liberal, and Blackburn the conservative view. How it was that a Judge of a greater reputation was not selected to deliver the charge in such an important case is more than we can comprehend, unless it proceeded from political motives, and if so, that is a disgrace on the learned Justices of the tribunals of that country.

American and China.

AS NOW are shown, the old and new commingle. China, with its three hundred millions of inhabitants, its old civilization and its riches, opens gladly its territory to American trade. Thanks to Mr. Burlingame for the inception of a policy that has removed the cycle aversion of the Government of China, and which opens up a field for trade in proportions to match. The American Ambassador, by pursuing the policy which has made the Chinese friends with America, has shown the futility of that cruel and wicked conduct which consisted in a war, and to which the commissioners of merchants led, backed by a foolish Government that had not understood in its world relations, clips the value of humanity. Mr. BURLINGAME, a thoroughly practical man, left New York on Tuesday to proceed to China as the successor to Mr. BURLINGAME, and the new gentleman, before Mr. BURLINGAME left, had long conversations together relating to the policy to be pursued by Mr. BURLINGAME, a Californian, opposite the precise spirit of that State and the growing importance of China to the whole of the Pacific coast.

Russian Power.

The Russian power is being pushed rapidly forward to the confines of British India. It is only fifty years since Russia turned her attention to Asiatic frontiers, and within that period she has made rapid advances. The Tartar country, unable to withstand the shock of the European legions, have withdrawn from the plains. The valley of the Oxus has been secured, and thus a basis for future operations is presented. From that base the Russians may advance to Persia and Afghanistan, and in connection with the Afghans may immediately touch the part for which England engaged in a long and bloody war. There are two opposite views as to the intentions of Russia. First that she intends to march her armies to Persia and "bind her immediate attention to Afghanistan," and make for herself a way to the Indian coast. The second supposition is, that she may intend to possess only conquests amongst the followers of Mahomet in that region and continue to succeed Turkey. On the great chess board of nations Russia is playing a great game, which France and England are watching with jealousy. So long as the two powers named continue in league, they will not permit Russia to take Turkey, for that is the key of Europe.

And Bonaparte is not sentimental in the "Eastern question" and for that purpose Turkey is allowed to remain the "sick man." When the great tide of battle shall come, whether Europe is to be Republican or Cossack, Russia will have pushed her Asiatic possessions near enough to Persian rule in India to make a battle field there for the victory of Asia.

The Macmillan correspondent of the Rock county *Republican* says the first load of wool of the season sold at that place last week at 36½ cents per pound.

PERSONAL.

—Three Hops has sent to Pope Pius IX. a facsimile, embracing only twelve lines, and pronounced by Frenchmen to be one of the finest pieces he has ever seen in. It says that the thought appertained to the mind of the Supreme Pontiff of the union of the race and love in a mushroom wrapper (the ... wrapper only) with which twelve persons can be killed in a minute. The first copy of the p... was duly mailed from Guernsey to the Holiness.

—The Charleston correspondent of the Hamburg *Staats-und Correspond-ent* says that General GRANT, some time ago, intended to visit Europe, but did not go, because he was afraid he might be subjected to influences in France, whose Emperor he has always denounced. The same correspondent adds the interesting statement that, "since President Johnson has proved that General Grant is a fool, no gentleman in South Carolina would associate with him." Unhappy General Grant!

—Alexander C. Buffith, editor of the New Orleans *Era*, when it was a whig paper, and afterward successively connected with the *Picayune*, of the same city, and the Washington *Republic*, President Taylor's organ, died on Sunday, at Louisville. He was a native of Louisville, and was born about a year ago he gave forty thousand dollars to the Christian University, at Canton, Mo.

—Two years ago, Smith Eastman, of New York, operated in pork, flour, beef, &c., running the price up to an outrageous figure. He made money and poor folks suffered consequently. Last week he died in the Hartford insane asylum.

—An intelligent Northern Ohio Democrat recently said: "I like Johnson well enough, but why does he give a pomatface to that fool Nash?"

—The venerable Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, in responding to a toast at the recent dinner of the Massachusetts Medical Society, said that for the last half century he had not been obliged to keep his house for a single day on account of any indisposition or malady whatever, and added: "I know not to what I should attribute this singular exemption for so long a period, unless it be to the joint facts, which, I do not boast of enrolling in, but have been active practice, temperance, hard work, and abstinence from medicine.

—Doctor Mary L. Walkowith, a graduate of Western Reserve Seminary and of the Pennsylvania Medical College, has begun to practice medicine in Springfield.

—It is stated that a short time since a lady of Cairo origin, with considerable tongue, entered a certain dry goods store in Chicago and inquired the price of a sofa, which was exhibited in one of the windows. The salesman made no several excellent answers, judging from her appearance that she did not want the goods. At last he informed her that the price was fifteen dollars. The lady then turned herself in the sofa, and, after trying it for a few minutes, remarked that she would take it, and ordered that it be sent to her residence. The lady then turned herself in the sofa, and, after trying it for a few minutes, remarked that she would take it, and ordered that it be sent to her residence. The lady then turned herself in the sofa, and, after trying it for a few minutes, remarked that she would take it, and ordered that it be sent to her residence.

OHIO NEWS.

Isaac Bonsor, of Guernsey county, weighs four hundred and fourteen pounds.

The Guernsey *Times* says: Farmers throughout the county are about through planting corn, and in many cases it is up and growing finely. The number of acres planted will far exceed that of last year. Many farmers are now having laughed our farmers the wisdom of a greater abundance of provender and a less number of stock.

Joseph Kincaid, a respectable citizen of Mineral Point, Tuscarawas county, committed suicide last week, by cutting his throat.

The Guernsey *Times* gives the following: As death frequently prevents some having fifteen years, some time ago, handed to THE TIMES, but did not go, because he was afraid he might be subjected to influences in France, whose Emperor he has always denounced. The same correspondent adds the interesting statement that, "since President Johnson has proved that General Grant is a fool, no gentleman in South Carolina would associate with him." Unhappy General Grant!

—Alexander C. Buffith, editor of the New Orleans *Era*, when it was a whig paper, and afterward successively connected with the *Picayune*, of the same city, and the Washington *Republic*, President Taylor's organ, died on Sunday, at Louisville. He was a native of Louisville, and was born about a year ago he gave forty thousand dollars to the Christian University, at Canton, Mo.

—Two years ago, Smith Eastman, of New York, operated in pork, flour, beef, &c., running the price up to an outrageous figure. He made money and poor folks suffered consequently. Last week he died in the Hartford insane asylum.

—An intelligent Northern Ohio Democrat recently said: "I like Johnson well enough, but why does he give a pomatface to that fool Nash?"

—The venerable Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, in responding to a toast at the recent dinner of the Massachusetts Medical Society, said that for the last half century he had not been obliged to keep his house for a single day on account of any indisposition or malady whatever, and added: "I know not to what I should attribute this singular exemption for so long a period, unless it be to the joint facts, which, I do not boast of enrolling in, but have been active practice, temperance, hard work, and abstinence from medicine.

—Doctor Mary L. Walkowith, a graduate of Western Reserve Seminary and of the Pennsylvania Medical College, has begun to practice medicine in Springfield.

—It is stated that a short time since a lady of Cairo origin, with considerable tongue, entered a certain dry goods store in Chicago and inquired the price of a sofa, which was exhibited in one of the windows. The salesman made no several excellent answers, judging from her appearance that she did not want the goods. At last he informed her that the price was fifteen dollars. The lady then turned herself in the sofa, and, after trying it for a few minutes, remarked that she would take it, and ordered that it be sent to her residence. The lady then turned herself in the sofa, and, after trying it for a few minutes, remarked that she would take it, and ordered that it be sent to her residence.

The Two Great Pacific Railroads.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your special Washington correspondent mentions the important fact that the Committee on Railroads in the Senate of the United States have unanimously agreed to report favorably on a bill for subsidy to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, extending that work from Fort Cook, near the western line of Kansas, to the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, some seventy miles southwest of Santa Fe.

This road is now finished, or very nearly so, from Omaha, the terminus of Kansas city to Fort Cook, a distance of 247 miles, on which point the subsidy granted by Congress is now in course of immediate use. From Fort Cook to Albuquerque the distance as made by the survey made in 1867, is 450 miles. The distance from St. Louis to Albuquerque by the line thus is 1,355 miles—the first seven hundred miles of which runs through one of the finest agricultural regions on the Continent—the remainder is mainly through a rich mineral region, with numerous fertile valleys and immense pastures.

This line, beyond Fort Cook, bears southwest to the Rio Grande, which it crosses very near the thirty-fifth parallel, and at an elevation of about six thousand feet above tide. While it bears towards a more southern latitude, it mounts to a greater altitude, thus preserving about a uniform mean temperature. Surrounding the continental water-shed on a table land interfluds at miles in width, stretching from the eastern border of New Mexico to the western border of Arizona. It runs round the mountains, therefore, instead of over them. The climate, all the way from the Missouri to Fort Cook, is mild and equable, avoiding the extremes of both heat and cold. Very little snow falls on this route, and it rarely lies more than a day or two. Being so lofty, the climate is remarkably exhilarating.

This road, when finished, can never be disturbed by snow, consequently its trade will not be interrupted. It is probable that this immunity from interruption, and from danger of snow-blocking drifts and avalanches, will give it such advantages over the entire northern lines as will command all the through trade between the Pacific coast and the States east of the Mississippi to settle upon it. Men naturally avoid danger, both to person and property, when they can.

The Suez canal, already passable to boats, will be completed in 1870. It will work wonders in the cost and changes to all wrecked upon the trade between east and west, by Vasco de Gama's discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. Venice maintained her opulence, and Henry of Portugal sent Vasco de Gama to discover a circuit route by the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian ocean. The commerce of the west with the east went that way, and Venice and Alexandria lost their importance. But this canal must bring about another great world change, the travels from west to east, and thus serve, by way of Egypt. Already the town of Ismailia, a population of twenty-five thousand. This is an embankment from the Red Sea, with the grand gate already for use while from a harbor for ships and war enough for five navies. There is a magnificent dry-dock already completed, the headquarters for great buildings, immense workshops and basin for docking and the canal filling it up. The water is already coming as if by magic. Along the route are pretty villages, blooming with their little gardens, and the prattle of children is heard amid the hum and clatter of happy industry, where a few years ago all was desert, fulfilling of the Scripture prophecy, that the solitary place shall be made glad, and the wilderness blossom as the rose. The Suez Canal will be one of the wonders of the world, and wonderful changes will be wrought out by it.

Five mills in North Carolina, where they are chiefly raised, have almost taken the place of cotton as the great staple, and bring their cultivators annually $500 per acre. Eight thousand bushels on a single plantation is considered but an average crop, while from ten to sixteen thousand bushels is not regarded as a very extraordinary yield.

THE COURTS.

Argument of the District Attorney in the Ballou Case.

Verdict in Favor of the United States.

Motion for a New Trial—Literary Connection of Ex-Judge ... Action for Damages Refused a Druggist—Common Pleas Trial List.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

(The following is a report of the speech of District Attorney R. B. Carnahan, Esq., in the Ballou case. The speech was exceedingly crowded out yesterday.)

After Judge Shannon had concluded his speech, the District Attorney addressed the jury.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CARNAHAN.

Mr. Carnahan made some general observations on the necessity of a strict enforcement of the Internal Revenue laws as intimately connected with the very principal portions of the internal revenue of the State exposed to evasion from the use of distilled spirits in the manufacture of vinegar, and referred to the fact that the Legislature of Pennsylvania had passed a law that no vinegar manufactured or sold should contain the properties of alcohol may be purchased, duly paid, and used in making vinegar, but the vinegar must be subjected to certain chemical tests, and vinegar may be produced from distilled spirits, and yet not contain a particle of alcohol. In making cider vinegar, as is usually done, in making cider vinegar, it is necessary that the cider should contain alcohol. That it has no or little alcohol, and that it is converted into vinegar by the action of the air upon it. Distilled spirits is made from whisky, or other spirits, or alcohol, and water, and is usually done in making cider vinegar. In

The Daily Commercial

THE NEW ERA.

"Time Reformed Class."

To the Editors of the U. S. Morning Post:

Sir—Since the close of the late war, or rebellion, as some call it, I have noticed a great change in the manners and customs of the people. Before the war, when a gentleman met a lady on the street, he would raise his hat and bow politely; now he will look at her, and if she is not dressed to suit his fancy, he will turn up his nose and pass on. Before the war, when a gentleman met his friend on the street, he would shake him by the hand, and ask him how he was getting along; now he will look at him, and if he

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Amendments to the New Constitution.

The Admission of New Parishes.

Exciting Debate in Regard to All Saints' Church—A Vote to be Taken To-day With Regard to Its Admission.

Second Day.

The Convention met at nine o'clock, Bishop Bedell in the chair, and proceeded with the reading of the journal of the last day's proceedings, which were corrected and approved.

Rev. Mr. Hilton, of the committee on credentials, reported.

Rev. Mr. Hilton presented the report of the Committee on Canons of Clergymen to-day, stating more than the rest of the clergy was correct.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Rev. Morris A. Perry presented the report of the Committee on New Parishes, as follows:

The Committee have examined the charters of St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, and St. Peter's Church, Allegheny, and the following preamble and resolutions, and recommend the adoption of the same by this Diocesan Convention, and the admission of the said Churches into union with the Diocesan Convention.

Whereas, The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, has made certain changes in the charters of corporations, and has also made certain changes in the manner of the organization of the Legislature, through the action of the Legislature of which the Constitution has been submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval, and has been approved by the people, and is now the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and has been duly proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State; and

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, at the session of 1868, has passed an act entitled "An act to authorize the Protestant Episcopal Church to change the name of corporations, and to alter and amend their charters," approved the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, which act is in the following words, to wit:

Section 1. That it shall be lawful for the corporation of any church belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which is now incorporated by the name, style and title of the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of such church, to change the name, style and title of such corporation, and to alter and amend the charter thereof, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That the proposed change of name, style and title of any such corporation, and the proposed alteration or amendment of the charter thereof, shall be submitted to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 3. That the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of any such corporation, who shall desire to change the name, style and title of such corporation, and to alter and amend the charter thereof, shall present a petition to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, setting forth the name, style and title of such corporation, the proposed change of name, style and title, and the proposed alteration or amendment of the charter thereof, and praying the approval of the said Convention to the same.

Sec. 4. That if the said Convention shall approve of the said petition, the same shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 5. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 6. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 7. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 8. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 9. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 10. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 11. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 12. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

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Sec. 14. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

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Sec. 16. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

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Sec. 18. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

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Sec. 20. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

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Sec. 62. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 63. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 64. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 65. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 66. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 67. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 68. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 69. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 70. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 71. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 72. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 73. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 74. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 75. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 76. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 77. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 78. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 79. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 80. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 81. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 82. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 83. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 84. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 85. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 86. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 87. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 88. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 89. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 90. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 91. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 92. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 93. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 94. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 95. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

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Sec. 97. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 98. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

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Sec. 101. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 102. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 103. That the Bishop shall not sign the certificate required by the sixth section of this act, unless he shall be satisfied that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 104. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 105. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

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Sec. 109. That the said petition shall be signed by the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation, and by the majority of the communicants thereof, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the rector, or of one of the church wardens, or of one of the vestrymen of the said corporation.

Sec. 110. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

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Sec. 112. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

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Sec. 114. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the rector, or by one of the church wardens, or by one of the vestrymen of the said corporation, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, that the said petition has been signed and verified as required by the fifth section of this act.

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Sec. 120. That the said petition shall be presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, at the annual session thereof, next after the passage of this act, and if approved by the said Convention, shall be submitted to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and if approved by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the people at the next general election thereafter, and if approved by the people, shall be proclaimed as such by the Governor of the State, and thereupon the said change of name, style and title, and the said alteration or amendment of the charter, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

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